MADRAS COURIER.

AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIÆ

VOLUME XIII.] WEDNESDAY, June 14th. 1797. [NUMBER 610.

IT has been resolved, *that the Advertisements which appear under the Official Signature of either of the Secretaries of this Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them in the MADRAS COURIER, or MADRAS GAZETTE, and meant, and must be deemed, to convey Official and Sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same manner, as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.*

CIVIL DEPARTMENT: Fort St. George, December 24th, 1794.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

First.—THAT a Subsription Book will be opened at the General Treasury for a remittance loan receivable by instalments to bear Interest in India after the Rate of Twelve per Cent per Annum, and to be liquidated by Bills to be Drawn by the Governor in Council upon the Honorable Court of Directors, at the expiration of each Year, from and after the period proposed for the adjustment of Accounts with the Subscribers, viz. the 1st of June 1798, until its final liquidation, for Twenty-five per Cent of the Principal, and also for the whole of the Interest that may acrue for each Year, upon the Sum remaining to be so liquidated at the time of Granting the said Bills respectivly, at the exchange of 8s. 6d. per Star Pagoda, and payable Fifteen Months after date, agreeable to the following example.

For a Subscription of St. Pags.	10,000,		
Interest due on St. Pags. 10,000	1,200,		
25 per Cent Principal,	2,500,		
		s. d.	*£. s. d.*
St. Pags.	3,700,	at 8 6 pr. P.	1,572 10
Interest due on Ps. 7500—	900,		
25 per. Cent Principal,	2,500,		
	3,400,	at do.	1,445
Interest due on Ps. 5,000—	600,		
25 per Cent Principal,	2,500,		
	3,100,	at do.	1,317 10
Interest due on Ps. 2,500—	300,		
25 per Cent Principal,	2,500,		
	2,800,	at do.	1190
Total St. Pags.	13,000,	or £.	5,525

Second.—That Subscriptions will be received for any Sum in even hundreds, of not less that Star Pagodas 500, to be paid by the Subscribers at the General Treasury by instalments, as follows.

- 20 per Cent within Ten Days after the date of the Subscription.
- 25 per Cent between the 1st and 7th June, 1797.
- 10 per Cent between the 1st and 7th July,
- 15 per Cent between the 1st and 7th August,
- 10 per Cent between the 1st and 7th Sept.
- 15 per Cent between the 1st and 7th Oct.
- 10 per Cent between the 1st and 7th March, 1798.
- 10 per Cent between the 1st and 7th April,
- 5 per Cent between the 1st and 7th May,

100

should the Subscription be open 'till the 7th of June next, persons Subscribing after that period, most pay at the time of Subscription the same proportions of their Subscriptions that they would have had to pay, had they been original Subscribers.

Third.—That a receipt will be granted by the Clerk to the Treasury for each instalment, bearing Interest after the Rate of Twelve per Cent per Annum from its date to the 31st of May 1798 inclusive, when the Interest that may be due thereon, will be paid to the proprietor in Cash; and for the principal, an obligation to be dated the 1st of June 1798, will be granted under the Signature of the Secretary to the Government, payable agreeably to the Condition Contained in the First Article.

Fourth.—That any larger Sum than the proportion required, will be received upon Account, and at the same Rate of Interest, in any of the Months abovementioned.

Fifth.—That in case any instalment be not paid within Ten Days of the period prescribed, the Subscriber will be considered as having forficted his right of completing his Subscription, and that the Clerk to the Treasury will be accordingly authorized so dispose of the remainder of it to the fiist person, that may offer to engage for it.

Sixth.—Persons returning to Europe may have the obligations which they possess granted in triplicate, on application to the Accountant General, who will likewise be authorized to prepare annually, a set of Bills in triplicate, for each instalment as it becomes due, and to transmit them by separate conveyances to the Secretary at the India House, to be delivered to the proprietor, or other person duly authorized to receive them in England, on producing one of the obligations of this Government, with a sufficient discharge thereon.

The following is the form of the receipt, to be granted by the to the Clerk Treasury.

I do hereby acknowledge, that A. B. has this day paid into the Honorable Company's Treasury, the Sum of Star Pagodas, to be accounted for to him or order as follows: Interest on the principal will be paid at this Office, at, and after, the Rate of Twelve per Cent per Annum, from this date to the 31st of May 1798 inclusive, and for the principal, an obligation to be dated the 1st of June 1798, will be granted under the Signature of the Secretary to the Government, engaging to liquidate the same, together with Interest thereon, at and after the Rate of Twelve per Cent per Annum, by Bills to be drawn by the Governor in Council, upon the Honorable Court of Directors annually, pursuant to the plan for a remittance loan, published in the Gazette of the 20th May 1797.

(Signed) A. B. CLERK TO THE TREASURY

Treasury Office, Fort St. George?

179

The following is the form of the obligation to be granted by the Secretary to the Government.

The Governor in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the Sum of Star Pagodas and does hereby engage for, and on behalf, of the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, to, and with the said A. B. his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns or his or their order, to liquidate the same together with Interest thereon, at and after the Rate of Twelve per cent per annum from the date hereof, until its liquidation, by Bills to be granted by the Governor in Council upon the Honorable Court of Directors annually from the date hereof. (the first set of the said Bills to be so granted on the 1st June 1799.) for one fourth of the original principal, and also for the whole of the Interest which may accrue for each Year, upon the Sum remaining to be so liquidated at the time of granting the said Bills respectively, at the exchange of eight shillings and six pence per Star Pagoda, and payable in fifteen Months after date.

(To obligations granted in triplicate on the Departure of persons returning to Europe, the following addition will be made. "Three obligations being granted of "this tenor and date, on the performance of one, the "others are to become void.")

Published By Order of the Right Honorable the President in Council.

J. WEBBE,

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George: 20th May 1797.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

WHEREAS ARNACHELLO CHITTY, the Renter of the *Arrack* and *Toddy* License, having represented that Sundry Persons have of late taken upon them to retail *Arrack, Brandy, Rum, Gin,* and other *Spirituous Liquors,* and also import *Toddy,* into this Settlement in Direct Contradiction of the Tenor of his Cowle, and WHEREAS the Government in consideration of the Sum which he has engaged to pay to the Company at an annual Rent for the privileges thereby granted to him, having Resolved to Countenance and Support him in all the said privileges and also to inforce the observance of them among all the servants of the Company and others within this Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Government have been pleased to direct that the following Extract from the *Arrack Farmer's Cowle* be affixed at the Gates of this Fort, and also Published by beating of Tom Tom, to all the Inhabitants of the Black Town, and in the Villages of the Home Farms.

ART. *1st.*—"You shall have one Godown at Madras, one in the Town of St. Thome, one in the most convenient situation near the Village of Chetput, and another in the Cusba of Trevettore, for distilling of *Arrack,* and other *Spirituous Liquors,* from whence the retail Shops are to be supplied."

3d.—"The wholesale Price of Country *Arrack* is "fixed at 50 Cash per Dram, and of the Batavia at 74 "Cash per Dram, at which Rates you are to Sell to the "Retailers and the Retil Shop-keepers are to Sell the "Country *Arrack* at 60 Cash, and the Batavia at 1F. 4C. "per Dram.

7th.—"You shall use your utmost endeavours to dis"cover all persons, who shall presume to Sell *Arrack,* or "other *Spirituous Liquors,* to the Military, or otherwise "act contrary to the tenor of this Cowle, and upon dis"covery of any such person or persons, all the *Spirituous* "*Liquors,* found in his or their Houses shall be confiscat"ed, the one half to the Informer upon conviction be"fore a JUSTICE OF PEACE, who will inflict such fur"ther Punishment as the case shall in his Judgment re"quire; and the better to enable you to prevent abuse "herein, and lead to discovery, should any exist, you "are hereby authorised to Watch over all the WARE"HOUSES, where any *Arrack* or other *Spirituous Liquors,* "shall be Lodged to see that none be carried from thence "less than a Quarter of a Leaguer, and you may demand "of the Owners to know when it is Sold, and to whom, "and they shall be obliged to acquaint you therewith; "and if you find reason to suspect any person of having "more than he may have given account of, or paid you "for agreeably to the 5th Article of this Cowle, upon "Complaint to the Board of Revenue, they shall if the "proofs appear sufficient, order their Officers to go "along with you and search all suspected places and "whoever is found to have more in his possession than "he has given an account of the whole shall be liable to "confiscation in the manner above provided for.

8th.—"As a further Check, the Sea and Land Custo"mers shall be directed to furnish you from their re"spective Offices (upon your application) a weekly re"turn of *Arrack* and other *Spirituous Liquors,* imported "or exported by Sea or Land with the names of the im"porters or exporters.

10th.—"Nothing herein before contained is meant or "intended to prevent or prohibit the buying and selling "of Spirituous Liquors by wholesale, that is to say, in "a quantity not less than a Quarter of a Leaguer but all "persons shall be at full liberty to trade therein within "this limitation."

11th.—"We prohibit the sale of Toddy within the "boundaries of the Home Farms to any person or per"sons whatsover except only to you, upon Condition, "that you shall purchase all the Toddy, that shall be "Drawn within the space at the Rate of three Gallons "for one Fanam, we do however leave you at liberty to "give a higher price if you shall find necessary to en"courage the Drawing of *Toddy,* but the *Toddy* shall not "be entitled to a higher price unless by particular agree"ment with you, our meaning being to prevent the pro"prietors of Coconut and Palmira, Trees from exacting "too high a price and at the same time to leave them at "full liberty either to Draw Toddy or not as they shall "think fit.

12th.—"You are not to collect any Excise [illegible] "from the Gardens of his Highness the NABOB, and "Family as per annexed List, the Toddy produced there"in should be disposed of in the respective Gardens and "you are authorised to collect the Excise from all other "Gardens of European Gentlemen or Natives within "the limits of this Farm.

15th.—"We do grant you the sole and exclusive pri"vilege of importing Toddy Drawn within the said "limits of the Home Farms, and we do strictly prohibit "all other persons from importing the same under "penalty that all Toddy so imported (except by you or "for you) shall be conficated to your use, you [illegible] "the full value thereof to the informer upon conviction "before a Justice of Peace, who shall inflict such other "Punishment on the offender as he in his Judgment "shall think the case requires."

And further Notice is hereby given, that all persons of whatever denomination living under the Company's protection are strictly forbid to act in any way contrary to the true intent and meaning of the foregoing Extract from the Arrack Farmers Cowle, on pain of incurring the displeasure of Government.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Presiden in Council.

J. WEBBE.

SEC. TO GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George: 24th May 1797.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Wright, Hurst and Branson,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On SATURDAY, the 17th June,

At 12 o'Clock;

A VERY Handsome Young Chesnut MARE, of a Superior Cast, spirited and Tractable. She has hitherto been only used to a Saddle.

A Stout young Batavia Horse, together with an excellent Bengal Bandy and Harness.

AND

A Handsome Bandy Mare a good goer, & sure footed.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Wright, Hurst and Branson,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On SATURDAY, the 17th June,

At 11 o'Clock;

Household Furniture,

Plate—some Glass—China Ware, &c.

THE PROPERTY OF A

FAMILY,

About to leave this Settlement.

VIZ.

SOLID mahogany Dining, Card, Pembroke, and Side Tables, handsome mahogany Chairs with Rattan seats, a fashionable Couch, with two sets of Europe Chintz covers, a large mahogany Wardrobe, mahogany Bureaus, Chests of Drawers, a Bason Stand, Tea Caddy, Knife Case, &c.

Plate,

One large Tea, and Coffee Pot, a Tea Caddy, a large eight Glass Cruet Stand, with spare glassess, Oval Salts gilt inside, Mustard Pots, a large Bowl, a ditto Sauce Pan, two Sugar Vases, some Table, Desert, Tea, Milk and Soup Spoons, &c.

Glass-ware,

Globe Lamps, Table and Pillar Shades, Tumblers, Wine and Claret Glasses, Sugar and Butter Pots, &c.

One set of Queen's Ware, and some China,

A small Chamber Clock, in good order,

A large Stong Pegue Horse, perfectly gentle and sure footed, he answers for either Saddle or Bandy.

A Bandy with Hood and Wings,

An Excellent Country made

PALANKEEN,

AND

SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

N. B. Some of the Plate has never been used and most of the Furniture is as good as new.

The Articles may be viewed at the Auction Room three days previous to the Sale.

Advertisement.

CONSIGNMENTS from the PROPRIETORS, to Messrs. DRING and GORDON.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH CLARET, from the House of BROWN and WHITFORD, at per Chest 120 Pagodas.

BELL'S CLARET, brought on the Harriet, Captain Archer, at 72 Pagodas per Chest, or 36 Pagoda[illegible] Half Chest.

N. B. If [illegible] Chests are taken, the Price will [illegible] Pagodas [illegible] Chest.

MA[illegible]A WINE,

[illegible] D. OLIV[illegible] and Co. of Superior Quality and fit for imm[illegible]te use, at 150 Pagodas per Pipe.

Ditto very good Ditto, [illegible] godas.

Fort St. Geo[illegible], 1797.

Notice is Hereby Given,

[illegible]

DUDALOY,

ADVERTISED FOR THE 15TH INSTANT,

Is unavoidably postponed until the 25th Inst.

WHEN THE SALE WILL TAKE PLACE,

AT THE SEA GATE,

Where a List of Stores may be seen, and particulars known by applying to Captain H. HALL, at the Beach House.

Leamy & Reynolds.

BEG leave to inform those Gentlemen who have not paid their accounts, that the period as arrived for returning to China, they therefore will be much obliged by their discharging them. They will be thankful to Gentlemen at the out-Stations for an order on the Presidency.

Fort St. George, 7th June, 1797.

Freight to Trincomallie,

THE KETCH

SWAN,

Will Sail for *Trincomallie,* on or before the 20th Inst. For Freight &c. please to apply at the Courier Office.

Madras, 12th June, 1797.

To be Sold,

THAT CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE, situated on *Choultry Plain,* lately occupied by

Robert Gardiner Esq.

For particulars enquire of Mr. UNDER WOOD, on the Premises.

Advertisement.

Lost or Stolen,

TWO CARNATIC BANK NOTES of 100 Pagodas each Letter G. No. 1673. Letter K. 1773. any Person who will bring the above Notes to the EDITOR'S OFFICE, will receive a Reward of TWENTY PAGODAS, and no questions be asked.

N. B. The PAYMENT of the above notes is STOPPED at the BANK.

Public School.

WILLIAM GRANT is sorry to inform his Friends and the Public that he found it necessary to discharge the Assistant lately advertised in consequence of his own irregular behaviour, but he and his Wife find great Pleasure in informing them, that they will be no ways disappointed; as they are still enabled to (and will with the greatest Diligence and Attention) teach (in No. 17 Anderson Street) such Boys and Girls as they may be favoured with, Reading Writing, Arethmatic, Bookkeeping, Navigation, Knitting Needlework and Tambour [illegible] upon the usual Terms, and Board them if required.

Remittance to England.

NOTICE is hereby given, that NAVY VICTUALLING BILLS from £. 500 and upwards, will be issued by [illegible]ORABLE BASIL COCHRANE at a favorable rate of Exchange, payable at Ninety days sight, warranted to be punctually discharged without discount: for all sums under £. 500, Mr. Cochrane will grant his private Bills.

Any Money paid in, previous to a despatch, he Current Interest will be allowed, until the date of the despatch or granting of [illegible]

LITERARY COMMUNICATIONS.

——Convivæ propè dissentire videntur,
Poscentes vario multum diversa palato;
Quid dem? Quid non dem?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

MUCH I admire your little Prints of Wood:
" AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS,"——Good!
Thus sanction'd whilst your PAPER, Sir, appears,
Each rampant Lion, boldly cocks his Ears:
And seems to say, " *Encourag'd by such Aid,*
" *Of Critick-Squibs, & Crackers* WHO'S AFRAID?"
Your stately MANSIONS, and your BARKS, so tall,
DOGS, HORSES, CHARIOTS, BUGGIES, one and all,
Are speaking Pictures, telling each it's Tale:
Thus, if a courteous READER ought would buy,
'Tis only o'er *your Page* to cast an Eye;
The Dumb shall speak, and render him *au fait*,
In every Sale, and Outcry of the Day:
Or I confess, (more properly to Speak,)
In Sales and Outcries for at least, a *Week.*
Thus far most sweetly flow my honey'd Lays,
And Like a Dedication teem with Praise:
Not so throughout, for know, 'tis my Design,
(As *Utile* with *Dulce* you combine.)
Some little wholesome Acid to infuse,
Such Licence claims, th' authoritative Muse.
So, duly mingling Profit with Delight,
Although I've said the EDITOR is *right.*
If to a Sonnet or a trifling Song,
A Tragick Head Pieces he affix—tis *wrong*,
For what have Crowns, and Swords, and galling Chains,
To do with Verse, where gay Thalia reigns?
If thus prepar'd th' enquiring Eye had met,
The Tale of Cage-imprison'd Bajazet,
Of captive Richard, or (lamented Chance!)
Th' insulted, murder'd Majesty of France.
I could not then withold my Approbation,
From what had been *appropriate Decoration*,
For me, I wave all Claim to CROWNS and FETTERS:
Do pray good Sir, reserve them for my BETTERS;
Prefixing only to my Simple Lay,
A Spring of LAUREL, or a Sprig of BAY.

TO A DESPAIRING OLD LADY.

Videri quam esse

AND art thou now despairing grown?
You, who to make each heart your own,
Early the pleasing Lesson learn'd,
Never to leave one stone unturn'd?
For Nature's Charms we merely sigh,
Tis You that make us feel and die;
You can alone with nicer Art,
E'en joys unknown before impart;
More vary'd features far than they,
To every fancy'd Taste display,
A Nose, a Tooth, an azure Eye,
Each Day with magic touch supply.
Then tell me, Lesbia, why despair?
Believe me You are young and fair;
For if You seem to be, You are.

C.

The following Extract is taken from a Work called BRITISH SYNONYMY, *by Mrs.* PIOZZI, *dedicated to such of her foreign Friends as have made* BRITISH LITERATURE *their peculiar Study.*

THIS is a Work that was particularly wanted in the English Language, and is the first on the Subject. In France the Abbé Girard, many Years ago, published an ingenious, elegant, and useful Book entitled *Synonymes François*, and the following production appeared in Italy in 1732, *Synonimi ed aggiunti Italiani raccolti da Carlo Rabbi*, which was much enlarged and printed again in 1764 at Venice by *Ales. Maria Bandiera.* As in France the Honor of first translating Homer and Horace fell to the lot of *Madame Dacier*, so in England this Work so useful and desirable has been undertaken by a Lady of a classical Education, who has spent the greatest part of her Life in the study of Literature, and in conversations of the learned. We call those words *Synonymous*, which have absolutely and rigorously the same signification, and may at all times supply the place of each other, or which present the same Idea, with some slight difference and modification. It would perhaps be a fault in a Language, or at least an useless abundance if it had many words, of the first kind which were strictly synonymous, but to be in want of the synonymy of the second class would be a lamentable Indigence. A Language, [illegible] ided with such shades of meaning would [illegible] d of refinement, and accuracy of expression. We have selected the following article as it is admirably drawn up. The [illegible] jects of it MRS. PIOZZI well-understands, [illegible] d to her discrimination between WIT and HUMOUR the Reader will readily subscribe.

LUDICROUS, COMICAL, LAUGHABLE, HUMOROUS, DROLL,

If critically applied to essays, dramas, &c. are nearly but not exactly synonymous; for a thing COMICAL in its own nature, and seemingly will adapted to the stage, will not always be LAUGHABLE, and *vice versa.* There are HUMOROUS stories told every day in company, that, as SHAKESPEARE says, set the table in a roar, which would excite no sympathy of mirth in an audience met on set purpose to be entertained: nor would any thing appear half so LUDICROUS as the insensibility of *pit, box*, and *gallery* to a tale which, told to any ten people there at supper, would divert them. Laughing depends upon a thousand minute circumstances; and the man of humorous faculties is never half as safe of making those who surround him laugh, as the man of wit is sure to make them all admire. Wit is a brilliant quality, and of a positive nature; it may be translated in twenty languages, and lose but little; but foreigners can with difficulty learn to laugh with us, or we with them.

DOCTOR BEATTIE seems to have confounded these qualities strangely, and selects passages as HUMOROUS, which I think purely and perfectly witty; and selects from Hudebras too, of all books perhaps most dazzling with scintillant brightness. I should as soon be tempted to laugh over *Young's poems* as BUTLERS; for though ridicule and satire provoke admiration, and we all agree to express that admiration by laughing, 'tis but a company laugh at last, called up to shew that we understand the joke, but is expressive of no mirth; while in Goldsmith's five act farces you are moremtarily presented with some DROLL mistake, some burlesque image, or some LUDICROUS situation, which assisted by the actor, forces out sudden and involuntary laughter from the most seriously disposed. Whatever appears studied cannot be HUMOROUS, though COMICAL it may be made by study certainly; as Swift and Congreve knew. They were *facetious* writers in the truest sence of that classical word; but I see more HUMOUR in Johnny Gilpin than in all *Gulliver's Travels*, replete as they are with wit, and satire, and raillery, and malice. *Shakespeare* meantime possesses the true power over his countrymen's hearts, who never at the thousandth representation forbear to give their unequivocal testimony to his various powers, while *Lancelot Gobbo*, and his whimsical *father* instruct Bassanio on his way to master *Jew's!* or when *Elbow's*, examination before the magistrates is likely (as one of them observes) to outlast a night in Russia, when nights are longest there. The difference between wit and HUMOUR is best exemplified however in the historical plays; where we find Falstaff always witty, nor can distress at last in any degree blunt his powers of calling up COMIC images, and combining them with facetious pleasantry: but mine Hostess displays pure naïve and native HUMOUR, nor can any thing exceed her DROLL simplicity in the account she gives of the Poor knights death, when he is gone, whose support in every scene often took our attention away from *her* character—admirably, incomparably as 'tis drawn.

Ben Jonson has not, I some how think, received his due praise for HUMOUR. Learning is an enemy to merriment, we fancy; yet surely the last scene of the *Alchymist*, which to every other perfection that a COMIC drama can possess, adds the LUDICROUS appearance of the gaping neighbours, apparently all wonder-struck at the sight of what they knew perfectly well before, but had been persuaded to disbelieve against the evidence of their own senses, chained down by the superior genius of *Jeremy Butler*—is an astonishing performance—ingenious, and subtle in the contrivance and grouping—yet so natural, pleasant, and honestly laughable, no powers of face can stand it: and when I sit alone and refresh my memory with the effect that play had upon the stage in *Garrick's* time, I can laugh from recollection of its force. Garrick indeed knew all the avenues to laughter; and had such extraordinary capacity for playful images, and light gaiety, that the *words* LUDICROUS, DROLL, and COMICAL can never surely be pronounced or written without exciting tender remembrance of him, whose pleasantry made our lives chearful—perhaps even at the expence of his own.

HISTORY of a SPANISH *LADY.*

(Continued from our last,)

" As soon as I was known for the universal heiress of donna Medina, a numerous host of lovers young, noble, and gallant, endeavoured to please me; my heart was no easy conquest; it held out so long without being touched,—that they raised the siege, and left me mistress of my liberty: what use I afterwards made of it I am going to relate.

" Two brothers, who by chance saw me in their way through that part of the province in which I resided,—were detained [illegible] my neighbourhood by a first-sight impressi[illegible]—they entered my list together, they both [illegible] me they love and they hoped to succeed [illegible] taining me, notwithstanding the great [illegible] rity between their situation and my own. [illegible] h found his opportunity of speaking to me alone, and I heard them each declare the same sentiments in exactly the same language,—for my part, I thought them charming; they were often with me, yet I did not see them half so often as I desired; but what astonished me, and for which caprice I could in no manner account, I loved them both, I loved them so equally, that though determined one of them should be my husband, yet I was a long time before I could fix on which of them it should be.

" A farther knowledge of their characters at last turned the scale, or seemed to turn it in favour of Vernand, the eldest brother, whose temper was soft, mild, complaisant; besides, he had much wisdom, some wit, and a very charming person.

" Juan the yougest, did not possess these seducing graces these captivating qualities, which hurry hearts into making more sudden than sure elections; yet, if he had fewer perfections than Vernand, he had still enough, very much to shake my attachment for his brother, even after I thought it sufficiently established. It was in some degree contrary to my inclinations that I gave a preference, small as it was, to Vernand; it was rather the decision of my head than my heart; the image of one and of the other were always equally present to my mind; and if I saw but one of them at a time, my thoughts were altogether accupied by him who happened to be absent.

" What a wonderful situation was mine? I both loved, or I loved neither of these brothers. Their persons, their dispositions bore no resemblance, yet this difference made none in my esteem for them; if they had foibles, and I could not help seeing them, I felt their faults with as much indulgence as I should my own. Had not Vernand given me his heart, Juan would have possessed mine.

" *Ah?*" cried I, " what can be the meaning of these struggles, of this indecision? are my affections double, or is it because I do not experience a true passion for either of my amiable lovers?"

" As often as I asked myself these questions, I could not answer them to my own satisfaction; folly or coquetry must be at the bottom of my difficulties: a fool I might be, a coquette I was not. To avoid the disgrace of supposing myself either, I thought it would be proper to marry Vernand.

" Then," said I, " when my fate is once united to his, I must think no more of Juan, and Juan must think no more of me."

" Again, this sentiment appeared indelicate; I wept, and wished one of them would chuse another mistress; I was convinced such a transfer, instead of making me jealous, would administer to my tranquillity. I carried the argument still farther—should I marry one, and the other remain single, my husband, in spite of myself, must have a rival, who would eternally be present to my ideas.

" It was a hard fate that I could not prefer one, to the total exclusion of the other. I was unable to comprehend my double sensibility. I trembled with agitation, because I could determine on nothing; and my face was suffused with blushes, whenever I dared to contemplate my own weakness.

" Vernand on his knees would often complain of my gentleness to his brother.—Juan would be in despair at the preference he fancied I felt for Vernand, and conjure me, rather than do so, to banish them both from my presence.

(To be Continued.)

ELOQUENCE.—The present is the age of speeches. It would not however be easy to quote an instance of a long speech having ever produced any thing beyond a momentary effect, whereas to a few striking and laconic sentences, easy to be remembered and to be repeated, it is known that we may ascribe some of the most important events in the history of nations. Perhaps the French Revolution was accelerated by the farewel speech which an American General made to a French party, immediately before their return to Europe.——" Frenchmen, we thank you for your gallant assistance. You have served a seven years Apprenticeship to the cause of Liberty—*Go home and set up for yourselves.*"

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Yesterday came on to be heard a case of considerable importance to Mariners. It came before the Court upon a motion to set aside the verdict in an action brought by several mariners against the master of a Dutch ship, to recover their wages for a voyage completed from Rotterdam to Barcelona. This ship was afterwards seized by the English and condemned as a lawful prize.

By the articles entered into at Holland between the master and the mariners, it was expressly stipulated that the latter should not sue the [illegible] in any foreign country for the wages [illegible] to them for the before-mentioned voyage, [illegible] cite him before any Judge or Magistrate, other than in the Maritime Court of Holland.

The principal question before the Court was—" *Whether the laws of this country would take notice of a contract made in another country, and consequently preclude the Plaintiffs from suing for their wages in this country?*"

After Mr. SERJEANT ADAIR was heard in support of the validity of the contract, and Mr. SERJEANT LE BLANC in support of the verdict, the Court were clearly of opinion, *that a personal action followed the party from one country to another*, but as it was expressly stipulated in this case, that the Defendant should not be sued in any other Court than in Holland, the Plaintiffs ought not to be allowed to recover their wages in an English Court, contrary to that agreement; and, although the Defendant was stated to be an Englishman, it made no difference, as he certainly was a Dutchman, with respect to the present contract.

The verdict was therefore set aside, and a nonsuit ordered to be entered.

ADMIRAL LUCAS's SQUADRON.

BATAVIAN CONVENTION.

In the Sitting of the 23d December, a letter, of which the following is the substance, was read from Admiral Lucas, relative to the capture of the Dutch fleet at the Cape, and dated from on board the *Dordrecht* Saldanha Bay August 20.

" On the 26th of July, being in latitude 21 Degrees long. 35. 29. I sent for all the Captains of the squadron to come on board my ship, and read to them my instructions, which were to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope; in compliance with which, circumstances seemed to require that we should steer for Saldanha Bay. On the 1st of August I made the coast of Africa, and on the 6th came to an anchor in Saldanah Bay. I immediately sent some boats off to reconnoitre, who brought intelligence that the English were in possession of the Cape, and that they had seen two English soldiers. We endeavoured to obtain further information from the people at the Cape, and sent several letters, but received no answer. On the 8th we were told by an inhabitant of the country, that the English had driven away all the cattle from the Bay to some distance from the coast, which prevented our obtaining any provisions.

" On the 9th a servant of Citizen——, came on board, and brought us word that the enemy were between 9 and 10,000 strong, and that some ships had sailed from False Bay. In the night of the 12th, I sent Lieutenant VALKENBURGH on shore to procure intelligence, who returned the following night, and brought advice that a great body of English Troops, with several field pieces, were advancing towards the Bay. We resolved, therefore, immediately to sail away, but were in want of provisions and fresh water. In the mean time, on the 14th, 4 or 5000 English troops arrived, who errected batteries on a height, and the BELLONA began to fire with red-hot balls. We should immediately have got under sail had we not been opposed by a strong English squadron under Admiral ELPHINSTONE consisting of eight ships of the line, one frigate of 40 guns, and several smaller vessels; while we had only the *Dordrecht*, the *Revolution*, the *Tromp*, the *Castor* and the *Brave*; the smaller vessels being higher up the river, and unfit for action. The *Tromp* had only 168 men fit for service. We sent boats to bring off the sick; one of which, belonging to the *Dordrecht*, instead of coming on board, went to the English and surrendered. The men on board were equally unwilling to act against the enemy, and threatened to shoot their officers. At ten at night, I received a summons from Admiral ELPHINSTONE to surrender the squadron; and sent him word that I would give my answer in the morning. Some hours after, he sent a second summons, warning me to do no injury to the ships.—We called a Council, and seeing ourselves blocked up by sea, and 5000 troops on the land, perceiving likewise the bad disposition of our men, who sang Orange songs, and were, in fact, in a state of mutiny, we resolved to capitulate, and sent some proposals to the English Admiral, which he rejected; and as the greatest confusion and disorder prevailed on board the ships, we were obliged to surrender on the terms prescribed by Admiral ELPHINSTONE, not so much from the superiority of the enemy, as from the ill-behaviour and mutinous disposition of our men.

(Signed) " ENGELBERT LUCAS."

AMERICA.

M. ADET, Minister of the French Republic to the United States of America, has lately transmitted to the Secretary of State the following Resolution of the Executive Directory, made on the 14th Messidor.

Extract from the Register of Resolves of the Executive Directory of the 14th Messidor, 4th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

" The Executive Directory, considering that if it becomes the faith of the French nation to respect treaties or conventions, which secure to the states of some neutral or friendly powers commercial advantages, the result of which is to be common to the contracting powers; those same advanta-

62

ges (if they ſhould turn to the benefit of our enemies, either through the weakneſs of our allies or of neutrals, or through fear, through intereſted views, or through whatever motives) would *ipſo facto* warrant the inexecution of the articles in which they were ſtipulated —Decrees as follows: "*All neutral or allied Powers ſhall, without delay, be notified, that the flag of the French Republic will treat neutral veſſels, either as to confiſcation, as to ſearches, or capture, in the ſame manner as they ſhall ſuffer the Engliſh to treat them.*

"The Miniſter of Foreign Relations is charged with the execution of the preſent Reſolve, which ſhall not be printed.

A true copy.

(Signed) "CARNOT, Preſident."

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

WEDNESDAY, 14th June, 1797.

ON Sunday laſt, a ROYAL SALUTE was fired from the Garriſon, announcing the Glorious Victory, obtained by SIR JOHN JERVIS, over the SPANISH FLEET, commanded by DON JUAN LANGARA, on the 14th of February laſt.

To the brief account of the above Action given in our Extraordinary COURIER of Sunday laſt, we are now enabled, to add the following important particulars.

That the Spainſh Fleet, had ſailed from Cadiz, in order to meet and convoy to their deſtined Port, the *annual Ships* from the HAVANNA, conſiſting of THIRTEEN SAIL, and eſtimated to be worth 6,000,000 £. Sterling; and as *Sir John Jervis,* was appriſed of this circumſtance, there was every probability that the millions of the deluded Enemy, would ſoon reward the unparalelled ſkill and valor of his gallant Squadron.

That Admiral Jervis, on the morning of the 14th of February, was conſiderably to Windward of the Spaniſh Fleet, and of courſe could have declined the action had it been his wiſh—but on the contrary, although the ſuperiority of their force was clearly aſcertained, he heſitated not a moment to form the Britiſh Line—at noon the Fleet's were within half a Cables length of each other, and the Action commenced with the utmoſt coolneſs and gallantry on both ſides, 'till 4 P. M. when Admiral Jervis having made the previous Signal, cut through the centre of the Spaniſh Line.—At 5 o'clock the action ceaſed—with its conſequences our Readers are already acquainted, we have however to add that, *every Ship* of the Spaniſh Squadron was conſiderably damaged, many of them had three and four Ports beat into one, and ſeveral of their lower Maſts were carried away by the board. The number killed muſt conſequently have been great.

On board the Britiſh Squadron, (and it is with aſtoniſhment that we record the fact,)—the whole of the *Killed* and *Wounded* did not exceed *One Hundred* Men; and among that number, only *one Officer* is noticed, a Captain of Marines, on board the Blenhiem, of 90 guns.

By the Portugueſe Ship, the GRAM PARA, from Liſbon, and which may be expected to arrive in the courſe of this month, we expect a more particular detail of an Action, which has crowned the Officers & Seamen of the Britiſh Navy, with immortal glory.

THEATRICAL.

"THE REGISTER OFFICE, and BARNABY BRITTLE, performed at the Theatre on Wedneſday laſt, were well received, by a faſhionable and numerous audience.

"*The Poor Soldier,*" one of the pieces announced in our preſent paper, is very happily choſen to diſplay the ability of MRS. ORMSBY, in that particular line of the Drama, in which ſhe is aknowledged to excell.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE,

General Orders, Calcutta, 18th Adril 1797.

The Commander in Chief has been pleaſed to make the following appointment, until His Majeſty's pleaſure ſhall be known:

25th Regiment Light-Dragoons.

Captain Patrick Roſs, from the late 91ſt regiment of foot, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice J. Carrington Smith, who exchanges, 31ſt March, 1797.

General Orders; Calcutta; May 24th, 1797.

The Commander in Cheif has been pleaſed to make the following promotions, until His Majeſty's pleaſure ſhall be known:

36th REGIMENT.

Enſign Wright Swain, to be Lieutenant by purchaſe, vice William L. Barton, who retires.—May 20th, 1797.

52d REGIMENT.

Lieutenant John M'Combe, to be Adjutant without purchaſe, vice John B. Moore, who reſigns.—May 25th 1797.

Preſidency Orders, by the Governor General, 23d May. 1797.
Minutes of Council, in the Military Department, of the 19th May, 1797.

Agreed, that an *additional monthly allowance* of ſonat rupees 25 5 4, be granted to the *paymaſters* of His Majeſty's regiments of *cavalry*; and rupees 38 10 8, to the paymaſters of *infantry* regiments. Making in the whole a monthly allowance to paymaſters of cavalry regiments (each) ſonat rupees 65 5 4, and to paymaſters of infantry regimants, 78 10 8.

PARTICULARS.
OF THE LOSS OF THE SHIP.
TRAVANCORE.

About half paſt ten o'Clock on Friday evening, a ſmoke was obſerved coming up the after hatchway, and an alarm given that the Ship was on fire in the after hold; every precaution was taken to extinguiſh it, and immediate aſſiſtance was obtained from the receiving ſhip of the Trident's people, as well as, from the different Country ſhips; and for ſometime it was ſupoſed they had ſuceeded in getting the fire under, and from that ſuppoſition the men of war's people had quitted the Travancore to return to their own Ship, when the fire again broke out with redoubled violence, nor could all their future exertions ſtop its progreſs; in this alarming ſituation, the fire burſting open the fore hatches, and blowing out the Bow-ports, compelled the people to quit the Ship, the wind was fortunately favourable for the Travancore drifting to the Eaſtward of the Shipping, and every exertion was made to tow her clear, but having no fire Grapnals, the ropes were continually burning in two; application having been made to the man of war, and fire Grapnals, having been obtained, with the aſſiſtance of the boats ſhe was towed over to the Caranjah Shore, and grounded about 2 P. M. and the the following day, by the aſſiſtance of two Fire Engines diſpatched on Saturday by Captain Brookes, the fire was got conſiderably under; the Ship ſcuttled at about 12 feet, and on Sunday the fire was wholly extinguiſhed, ſeveral of the Guns got out, and a quantity of Iron. We underſtand ſome few lives have been loſt on the occaſion, but the number or who they were we have not been able to aſcertain, but the bones of ſome were ſeen when the fire had ſubſided a little, one of the Lieutenants of the Trident, and ſeveral officers of the Country Ships have been ſeverely ſcorched by the flames. On the moſt diligent enquiry we have not been able to learn how the accident happened—We underſtand the Travencore had on board about Seventeen hundred bales of Cotton, beſides Sandal wood and Sharks fins,

Bombay Gazette.

To be ſold by Public Auction,
By Anthony Gaudoin,
AT HIS ROOMS
On THURSDAY, the 15th June,
At 11 o'Clock
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
PERFUMERY,
From Briſtow & Moſeley.
CONSISTING OF
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES

JAMAICA and marrow ſoft Pomatum.
Jamaica hard, ditto,
Superfine Violite and Orris Powder,
Double diſtilled Lavender Water, in pints,
Ruſpinie's Tincture and Tooth Powder,
Waſh-hand balls,
Genuine Merchelle Powder.
Patent Blacking cakes,
Beſt Razors caſt ſteel,
Eſſence Perppermint and Bergamotte,
Eau de Luce'
Genunie Tincture Bark,
Steers Opodildoc
Turlingtons Balſam,
Beſt Hartſhorn,
Sciſſars,
Beſt Powder Knives,
Pomade Divine, a ſmall quantity,
Eſs. muſk and Ambergreaſe,
Milk of Roſes, ſmall bottles,
Eſſence Lemons,
Tongue Scrapers,
Court Plaiſter.
Mirror Caſes with ſilver Capped Bottles, Eau de Luce.
AND
AROMATIC VINEGAR.
The above Imported and now landing from the
Royal Charlotte,
ALSO
FOR PRIVATE SALE.
A few Kegs of very fine Pickled Herrings Warranted to keep two years.

For Sale on Commiſſion.
By J. L. Heeſke,
VERY FINE COLUMBO
ARRACK,
At 45 Pagodas per Leager.

Storey's,
NEW INN,
BY
BARLOW,

ROBERT Barlow reſpectfully informs the Public, that he has taken the large and Commodious Inn lately kept by John Storey, which being Fitted up in an elegant ſtyle, and provided with every accommodation, together with a choice Stock of Wines and Liquors, Barlow begs leave to ſolicit the countenance and ſupport of a generous community, aſſuring them every attention ſhall be paid to preſerve and add to the Credit the New Inn acquired under its late proprietor.

Poſt Chaiſes and able Horſes at the ſhorteſt Notice.

June, the 1ſt 1797.

THEATRE,
On THURSDAY the 22, of June.
WILL BE PERFORMED
THE COMEDY OF
"THE LYAR,"
AND THE OPERA OF
"THE POOR SOLDIER."

*** Doors to be opened at Seven. The Performance to begin preciſely at ½ paſt 8 o'Clock

During the Performance, a TENT will be pitched at the THEATRE, for the convenience of thoſe who may purchaſe TICKETS at that period.

TICKETS to be had at Mr. CHASE's Office, in the Fort, and at the THEATRE, at the uſual Rates.

☞ Gentleman and Ladies are requeſted to order their Carriages and Palankeens to enter at the Gate near Mr. WHITE's, and return by that leading to Mr. SMITH's Garden.

For Private Sale,
By Wright Hurſt & Branſon,
A FEW PIPES OF VERY GOOD
MADEIRA,
At 120 Star Pagodas per Pipe.

By Order of Mr. HENRY SEWELL,
NAVAL STOREKEEPER.

To be ſold by Public Auction,
By Robert Henderſon,
ON THE SEA FACE LINE.
On FRIDAY the 16th June,
At 11 o'Clock,
SUNDRY ARTICLES OF
CONDEMNED STORES,
LANDED FROM HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS.
VICTORIOUS,
ARROGANT,
AND
FOX,

LISTS to be ſeen at the office of Meſſrs. CHASE SEWELL & CHASE, and at Mr. ROBERT HENDERSON'S Sale Room.

To be ſold by Public Auction
By Robert Henderſon,
AT HIS ROOMS.
On MONDAY the 19th Inſtant,
At 11 o'Clock,
FOUR CHESTS OF
BENGAL OPIUM,
OF AN EXCEEDING GOOD QUALITY,
AND
A FEW CHESTS OF
Green & Souchong,
TEA,
ABOUT FIFTY DOZEN GOOD
FRENCH CLARET,
AND
A FEW CHESTS OF
DANISH WINE,

Bombay Road Lottery.

TWO Hundred Tickets in the above Lottery are now to be diſpoſed of, at the Office of Meſſrs. COLT, BAKER, DAY and Co. at 16 Star Pagodas each, agreeable to the Scheme.

Fort St. George: 10th March, 1797.

Madras Assembly,
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
WILL BE HELD AT THE
PANTHEON,
On WEDNESDAY the 14th Inſtant.

☞ TICKETS to be had on application to the SECRETARY at his Houſe, in Fort St. George.
Fort St. George. 9th. June, 1797.

RICHARD CHASE,
SECRETARY.

To be ſold by Public Auction.
By J. L. Heeſke,
AT HIS ROOMS,
On FRIDAY, the 16th Inſtant,
The Undermentioned
CABINET WARE,

THREE ſets of large Mahogany Tables, Four Wine Coolers, Five Portable Deſks, Six Leather Backgamon Boards, Three Mahogany Pembrooke Tables, Twelve Mahogany Card Tables, Two Mahogany Side Boards, Four Do. Waſh & Dreſſing ſtands, Three Do. Handkerchief Tables, Two Mahogany Vaſe Caſes, One Mahogany Tambore Writing Table, Three Claw [illegible]rk Tables, Two Knife [illegible]es, Two Table[illegible] contain Plates Knives and [illegible] Two Screen[illegible]ding Glaſſes, One Por[illegible]ble, and On[illegible] and Queen Table.

At the ſame tim[illegible] be ſold,

Eight pair of Double [illegible] Single Bracket Wall Lamps, a Quantity o[illegible] Books, and Sweetmeats in Tin Caſes, &c.

Advertiſement.

Mrs. Murray's reſpectful Compliments to her friends, alſo to the Parents and Guardians of Children, to inform them that ſhe is removed to a Houſe in Vipery near the Church.

Advertiſement,

AN EUROPEAN WOMAN wiſhes to engage with a Lady, Children, or a Family to attend them to Europe, can have a good Character,

Enquire at the Courier Office.

Sheriff's Sale.

VASUNTAPOORAM RAMA SAWMY BRAMINY,
Verſes AUVADANAM RAMA SAWMY BRAMINY,
Notice is hereby given.

THAT on Tueſday the 20th, Wedneſday the 21ſt, Thurſday the 22d, and Friday the 23d Inſtant, will be ſold by Outcry on the Premiſes, between 4 and 6 in the afternoon of each day, the undermentioned Premiſes viz. On Tueſday the 20th a Large Upper Roomed Houſe and Ground ſituated in Mootall Pettah No. 6 Errabau'y Chitty Street, Meaſuring 2053 Square feet.

On Wedneſday the 21ſt one Houſe and Ground in Peddoo Naicks Pettah No. 5 Ravania Street, Meaſuring 90 Feet by 20—on Thurſday the 22d another Houſe and Ground in Peddoo Naicks Pettah No. 6 Ravania Street, Meaſuring 90 Feet by 20—and on Friday the 23d a Large Garden Planted with Cocoanut and numerous other Trees ſituated on the Weſt Road Leading to Collet Pettah, Meaſuring 263½ Grounds or thereabouts, being the Property of the above Named Defendant, and Seized by Order of the Honorable the *Mayor's Court.*—The Conditions of Sale as uſual.

(*Signed.*) RICH. YELDHAM,
SHERIF

Fort St. George: 10th June. 1797.

To be ſold by Public Action,
By Brown and Aſhton,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On THURSDAY, the 15th Inſtant,
The following Articles, which will be poſitively ſold to the Beſt Bidders.
GLASS WARE,
CONSISTING OF
VIZ.

ELEGANT cut Laluns complete with Jelly Glaſſes richly Cut and Starred all over.

Tumblers, Claret and Madeira Glaſſes, Ale Glaſſes, Cyder Mugs, &c. to Match, Liquor Stands, Cruet Stands &c.

A Handſome Cut Glaſs, Triffle Diſh, A pair of rich Cut Glaſs Candleſticks, handſomely ornamented, and Gilt, Cut Salts, Sugar Diſhes, Butter Baſons, &c.

Perfumery: conſiſting of Hair Powder, Hard and Soft Pomatum, Roſe Water, Lavender Water, Milk of Roſes, Eſſence of Salery for Soup and Seaſoning, Ladies Dreſſing Caſes, Razors, Mahogany boxes complete with Eſſences, Blacking.

A Quantity of Black Courſe Hats fit for Servants in Livery.

A Quantity of Black and Scarlet Broad Cloth.

A Quantity of Servicable Tools, A Caſe of Small Crown Window Glaſs, A alſo Queens Ware &c. &c.—*alſo*—Two Beautiful Horſes one a Bay upwards of ſixteen Hands high, the other a grey nearly the ſame highth, beſides ſeveral ſervicable Horſes, Bandy's, &c. Conditions as Uuſual.

Aſylum Lottery,

TWENTY-NINTH DAY's DRAWING,
Thurſday, the 8th of June, 1797.

No. 2732 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas,
No. 4427 a Prize of 100 Star Pagodas
No. 9791 a Prize of 30 Star Pagodas.
Prizes of 15 Star Pagodas each

14	1888	4153	5235	7204	24	1169
4964	5491	[illegible]	2485	4006	5900	8528
15	[illegible]	4608	[illegible]	8519	[illegible]	2668
4907	0156	8598	315	2911	[illegible]	6772
8005	940	[illegible]	4151	6349	[illegible]	996
3420	4117	6864	8435	1656	3303	4340
7920	8128	1687	3084	4677	7632	8565
1361	3213	4333	7337	8101	1879	3175
[illegible]	7991	9146	1368	3728	4299	7465
[illegible]	1639	3426	5575	7218	9332	1460
4733	5443	7592	9541	1377	4405	5037
7551	9456	1049	4934	5185	7897	9356
1592						

THIRTIETH DAY's DRAWING.
Monday the 12th. of June, 1797.

No. [illegible] being the firſt [illegible] 30th. day entitled to 1000 Star Pagodas.
No. 4518 being the laſt drawn Ticket [illegible] do. entitled to 500 Star Pagodas.
No. 3380 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas.
No. 1875 a Prize of 100 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 2378 7205 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 2690 8383 Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas.
Prizes of 15 Star Pagodas each.

12	1562	3927	6612	7875	8094	97
2805	3463	6859	7092	8462	110	2245
3634	6648	7637	8398	214	2116	3085
6595	8997	9672	215	2829	3273	6915
8040	9929	244	2027	4925	6243	8770
9350	459	2927	4966	6541	8100	9343
615	2316	4904	6155	8824	9754	654
2701	4013	7752	8979	9289	1296	2306
5408	7250	8549	9716	1363	2135	5737
7573	[illegible]	9058	1508	2340	5916	7096
8041	[illegible]	1715	3247	5866	7904	8192
9626	[illegible]	3586	6991	7134	8917	9590
1667	3055	6530	7394	8937		

The Wheel is above par 10,580 Star Pagodas.
The Price of Tickets is 18 Star Pagodas.

TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF IRELAND.

The following Address to the Catholics in Ireland, is taken from an Irish Paper, and from the moderation and good sense with which it is written, we presume will not be unacceptable to our readers.

For twenty years that I have had the honour of a seat in the Parliament of Ireland, I have been an uniform friend to Catholic Emancipation, aided by men of more talents, but by none of more zeal in your service. I saw your merits and your sufferings. I saw the depression of my country, combined with the depression of the majority of her people; and I felt myself called upon by justice and by patriotism to exert my humble abilities in raising you to a respectable and useful rank in society. Influenced by your parliamentary friends, and your own principles—throughout a tedious, and often dispiriting struggle; the mildness and submission of your demeanor, the dutiful and sincere attachment exhibited repeatedly by you in addresses, declarations and tests, to your Sovereign and his government, gave vigour to the efforts of your advocates, subdued the influence of your adversaries, and finally, though gradually, removed every *substantial* grievance which, as a sect, affected you under the heads of Religion, Liberty, or Property. Those that still operate against you are few, and affect but few of you; and they are such as must speedily be removed by a continuance of those means, and those only, so successfully employed by you heretofore.

An opportunity now occurs of pursuing these means. The present war, so disastrous and eventful, presents a most gloomy prospect to the British empire—our enemies threaten an invasion of those islands; and Government, in both kingdoms, unconected with party, are making the most formidable preparations for resistance and defence. Under these circumstances, the heart and hands of every man well affected to his King and the Constitution will co-operate for common protection against a common danger. That you are well affected, no candid man will dispute; and as in former times of peril, when you had neither liberty or a home to defend, you flew to the standard of your country against foreign foes, it cannot be supposed, that now when your fetters have been nearly taken off, when you have bound yourselves to the state by the most solemn obligations, repeatedly taken—when, availing yourselves of rights restored to you, you have vested your property, and placed your families in the country—it cannot, I say, under these circumstances be supposed, that you will refuse a patriotic union with your countrymen of other persuasions to resist and repel any effort that may be made by foreign invasion, or domestic insurrection, to overthrow the government of your country, and thereby introduce the horrors of a civil war.

I know there are some well meaning, but, in my mind, mistaken men, amongst you, hitherto accustomed to take a lead in your affairs—who, in disgust with some late transactions have had the warmth of their loyalty cooled—and recommend to you to stand silently back on this occasion unless the remaining fragment of the penal code be abrogated. That men of keen sensibility and perspicacious minds, should be highly disgusted with these transactions, I will freely acknowledge. What parliament granted to you in the administration of Lord Westmoreland, was virtually repealed by the influence of that Administra- [illegible] you were qualified, was refused by those in authority; and your admission to Juries and Corporations was effectually resisted by the very men whose existance arose from the pay of Government. Do these facts require a commentary? Your old "*task masters*" continued in power, and were resolved to revenge themselves for the succesfstul struggle you had made with them. I will further acknowledge, that even in the administration of Lord Camden, who had a character to lose, under the continued influence of these *task masters*, you have additional and pungent motives for disgust by the persecution of your brethren in the North—a persecution, in its extent, of equal mischief, malignity and disgrace, with the massacre of Paris in a barbarous age—and this at the close of the 18th century! It is surprising that the laws are not enforced against those offenders, which are strong enough to preserve the peace, and protect the persons and property and society—laws, which when seriously resorted to completely and suddenly put down every other species of insurgents. But, instead of an application of these laws in behalf of a numerous, and useful, and a most industrious class of the King's subjects, we find the newspapers, avowedly in the pay of the present Administration, vindicating the character, justifying the proceedings, and denying with the most indecent effrontery the enormities committed by that party who disgrace the age we live in—but who by the consequences of these enormities, propagate the emasculating principle by which this country has hitherto been debased—*Divide & impera.*

Giving, then, the most ample force to your objections, allow me to ask you, is the conduct recommended to you to adopt likely to remove these grievances; Will a manifest indifference to the fate of your King and his government, induce those in authority to promote your interests? Will it not afford your numerous, domestic, and interested adversaries, an effectual opportunity of justifying their former calumnies? Will they not say, and say with much force, "These men were quiet, because they were manacled? Are they not disaffected in proportion as their fredom has been restored? Do not their discontents encrease as their grievances lessen? This is the way they realize the repeated addresses, declarations, and tests given by them to Government," My Friends! allow me to call you so—for I am highly interested in your welfare—principally, I will confess, because I conceive it combined with the welfare of my country—do not I beseech you, give our common enemies so complete an opportunity of injuring us all—for an adoption of the principle which I want to put down, *will perpetuate in authority, that hateful and ruinous Aristocracy, which so long has plundered and oppressed this country*, by giving them a strong appearance of truth when they assert, as they will, that they and their partizans are the only real friends which the King and his Government have in Ireland. Set your face against that party as much as the Laws will allow you; but omit no opportunity of demonstrating the sincerity of your attachment and gratitude to your Sovereign and his House, under whom, after a tedious night of oppression, in which, like mice in an air-pump, you were suffered to breath but for experiment, except when released from your tortures by the mildness of the Executive Government, 'till at length a morning of freedom shine upon you under the same influence, which, I trust, you will not cloud by sentiments of cold indifference, or unseasonable discontent.

FALKLAND.

PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

DECEMBER, the 8th 1796.

NEWSPAPERS are the vehicles of political intelligence, and on them depend the first impressions made by public events on the minds of a people. This circumstance renders the task of the EDITORS of public prints very delicate and very important, especially at this eventful period.

It is a mistake to suppose that the publishers of papers are very instrumental in provoking the hostile dispositions of foreign nations.—*Men who conduct the affairs of nations, are not governed by newspaper paragraphs.* It is not recollected that the abuse and scurility of Gazettes were ever alledged against a nation as cause of war. Even the public rejoicings, the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, and entertainments, on account of the French successes, which have openly marked the partiality of a party in our country, have never been the subject of official remonstrance by the agents of the other belligerent powers, Great Britain, Spain, or Portugal. *Much less can Newspapers provoke national resentment.*

The United States are peculiarly situated—Our opinions, wishes, and habits are *republican*—Our commerce and language connect us strongly with Great Britain. Our *prejudices* enlisted on the side of FRANCE—Our *interests* attached us to GREAT BRITAIN. The enmity between those two great nations is *in[illegible]rate*—the war of course uncommonly obstinate and ferocious. For Americans to be strictly *neutral in sentiment* is impossible—passions arrange men on one side or the other, and draw after them some expressions of favor or disapprobation.

In this situation, *no man who directs a paper, can escape censure.* Those who attempt to escape it, take special care to insert no remarks whatever, on either contending party. They copy news from other papers, and decline publishing original matter that can expose them to *the ill-will of any party.* This caution, or rather timidity, passes for *impartiality.* It is so, as far as regards *parties;* but TRUTH, WHICH IS A CONSIDERATION SUPERIOR TO ANY PARTY, VERY OFTEN SUFFERS BY SUCH CAUTIOUS POLICY. Very important discussions and even facts must, in this case, sometimes be suppressed, because they *criminate a party.*

The only practice that deserves the name of *impartiality,* is that which rejects no fact or opinion, *which can throw light on the real state of the world.* The Editor of a paper who selects, for publication, facts which favor one nation, and suppresses facts which are to the disadvantage of that nation, is not fit to superintend the paper. It may be safely alledged that a great portion of the papers in the United States, exhibit evident marks of partiality for the French. They seem to think the French nation *sacred,* as men have *heretofore* esteemed altars and temples.

It is constantly alledged that men who make severe remarks on the proceedings of the French are enemies of republicanism. But it should be remembered that the true character of men is known only by their actions. It is with republicanism now, as formerly with religion; *ignorance is the mother of devotion.* The men should be seperated from their cause. The cause of republicanism is sacred, like that of religion; but its devotees may indulge themselves in every species of vice. It was the venerable character of the holy fathers in RELIGION *that imposed on public credulity;* and the ambition of THE PRIEST, under the shield of a sacred name, established UNIVERSAL TYRANNY over the human mind.

Precisely analogous is the cause of French Republicanism. "*Ignorance is the mother of devotion" in the United States.* The Americans are genuine republicans; and love the principle of a free government, wherever it appears. Deceived with the professions of the French, the people of this country believe or have till lately believed, the French to be what they called themselves "*Republicans,*" "*faithful friends and generous allies!*"

Men, who have been intimate with that nation from the peace of 1783 to this time, and known their perfidy and ambitious views, have never been misled by their declarations.

They never believed the French had a particle of friendship or generosity towards the United States, any more than other nations of Europe.

These old statesmen have foreseen and foretold, that the French would court America, while she had any prospect of managing her political and commercial systems; and the moment that prospect closed, France would reject our friendship. The PRESIDENT in his late invaluable address has therefore observed with great emphasis, that "*nations never do disinterested favors to others—it is all an illusion which experience must cure—and which a just pride ought to discard.* So the event has proved. The Americans did not expect favors from Great Britain—From France they expected generosity," but "*experience has cured the illusion.*"

No man can be impartial who does not judge, with equal severity, the measures of all foreign nations. No conductor of a public paper, is faithful to his country, that knowingly keeps out of view, any facts, measures, or crimes of other nations. It is TRUTH alone which enables us to form a correct opinion of men and things. The consequences, good or bad, of any political measures abroad are so many beacons to guide us on our passage, safe from rocks and shoals. Whether they make *for* or *against* the nation, of which they are related, is nothing to us—our sole object is to learn TRUTH, and profit by its instructions.

Mr. COLQUHOON, in his book upon the police of the metropolis, calculates that there are 115,000 persons in London who live upon the wages of iniquity. If the revolution in France has struck at the roots of religion and morality, with such an account before us we cannot surely say, that this country is the soil in which they thrive, and if it was proper that our Ministers should commence a crusade in their defence, it by no means appears that it was necessary to erect their standard on the Continent.

Preparations, we hear, are making for the armament and array of the county of *Dublin regiment of Yeomandry.* We understand that it is to consist of three hundred men—that such as chuse to enlist in it, are to be furnished with a horse by Government, one large pistol, and a sword formed either to stab or cut. The privates [illegible] to sign an instrument, submitting themselves to the government of martial law; they are to rendezvous but twice in the week, to receive pay for so many days only, but always to be in readiness to act when called upon, and to be paid while on actual service one half-crown *per diem.*

ORIGIN OF THE PRESENT WAR,

AS STATED BY MR. ERSKINE.

"It happened that when France threw off the galling yoke of arbitary monarchy, which had been attended with such infinite evils to herself, and which had produced so many calamities to Great Britain, a very general exultation pervaded this country: and surely it was a natural theme of exultation to the inhabitants of a country which had given light and freedom for ages to the world, to see so large a portion of the human race suddenly emancipated from a bondage not only ignominious to France, but dangerous to this island.

"They recollected the desolating wars which her ambition had lighted up, and the expensive burthens which our resistance to them had entailed upon us; they felt also, in the terrible disasters of France, a just pride in the wisdom of our forefathers, and a wholesome lesson to the present age and posterity not to degenerate from their example. They saw France falling a victim to the continuation and multiplication of those abuses in Government, which our wise progenitors had perpetually mitigated, by temperate and salutary reformations; and they saw therefore nothing to fear from the contagion of her disorders.

"These reflections were not merely the silent but the avowed expressions of some of the first persons in England, on the first burst of the French Revolution; and, I verily believe, the same sensations diffused themselves widely throughout the kingdom. Very unfortunately for France, for England, for Europe, and for humanity, this sensation, the natural result of freedom and independance, was not universally felt; very unfortunately *the powers of Europe would not yield to an independent nation the common right of judging for itself in its own concerns,* nor in prudence leave it to the good and evil of its own Government. All Europe combined against France, and levied war against her infant constitution. The despots of the earth, with whom the KING of GREAT BRITAIN had no common interest, trembling for their own rotten-institutions, and looking to the wrongs and sufferings of their subjects, drew the sword (as was natural for despotism to draw it) to dispute the right of a people to change their ancient institutions. This very combination, naturally assimilated with the patriotism of France, the public spirit of England, since our own revolution was supported upon no other foundation than the principle which was not only denied, but was by violence to be exterminated; and many persons, therefore, notoriously attached to the British Government, expressed their reprobation of this conspiracy against the freedom of the world. This honest and harmless enthusiasm, however, met with a very sudden, and in its consequences an unfortunate check.

"*A Gentlemen, of the finest talents for writing in the world,* composed a BOOK, I am bound to believe with an honourable mind, but a book which produced *a more universal, and more mischievous effect than any which perhaps our own or any other times have produced.* When Mr. BURKE's book upon the French revolution was first published, at which period our Government had taken no active part against it, no man assimilated the changes of France to the condition of our country—no man talked of, or figured in his imagination, a revolution in England, which had already had her revolution, and *had obtained the freedom which France was then struggling to obtain,* Did it follow, because men rejoiced that France had asserted her liberty, that they thought liberty could exist in no other form than that which France had chosen? Did it follow, because men living under the government of this free country, condemned and reprobated the dangerous precedent of suffering the liberty of any nation to be overborne by foreign force—did it follow from thence, that they were resolved to change for the accidental and untried condition of France, the antient and tried constitution of our own country? I feel within myself that I can rejoice, as I do rejoice, in the liberty of France, without meaning to surrender my own, which, though protected by other forms, and growing out of far more fortunate conjunctures, stands upon the same basis, of the right of a people to change their government and be free, Can any man in England deny this? Yes, Gentlemen, Mr. BURKE has denied it; and that denial was the origin of Mr. PAINE's book. Mr. BURKE denied positively and in strong terms that France had any right to change her own government, and even *took up the cudgels for all the* DESPOTS *of Europe,* who, at the very time, were levying *a barbarous, scandalous,* and *oppressive war,* to maintain the same proposition by the sword.

MADRAS: PRINTED BY [illegible] WARD,—*No.* 7, *Armenian Street.*
WH[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, AR[illegible]ES OF INTELLIGENCE, POETICAL PIECES, &c. &c. WILL BE RECEIVED, AND ATTENDED TO.
*** SUBSCRIPTIONS received at the COURIER OFFICE, *Black-Town*,—by [illegible] THOMSON and FERRIS, *Calcutta*,—Messrs. ALEXANDER and BRITAIN, *Masulipatnam*,—Messrs. DE BURY, JOHANNES, SINAN and CO. *Pondicherry*,—Mr. J. SUTHERLAND, *C[illegible]o*,—Mr. P. SEGUNA, *Trincomallie*, Mr. E. ALDRIDGE *Tellicherry*, and by Mr. LEONARD JAQUES, *Bombay*.